

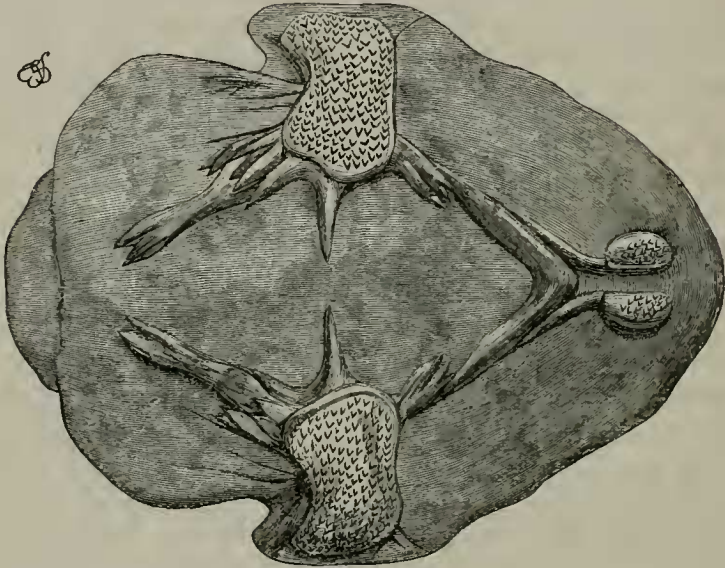
TETRATHYRA BAIKII, sp. nov.

Head olive, white-spotted. Back olive, marbled with black above ; the lower surface pale, irregularly black-marbled or spotted. The front pair of callosities small, oblong.

Younger specimen, the head and dorsal shield pale brown, marbled with large black (often inosculating) streaks ; lower part of head and sternum black, with large, irregular-sized, pale spots, some of which are symmetrical.

Hab. West Africa, River Niger ?

The largest specimen, which is not full-grown, is 11 inches long ; the dorsal shield 7 inches long and 5 inches wide.



Lower surface of *Tetrathyra baikii*.

5. DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF ROCK-KANGAROO FROM
NEW SOUTH WALES. BY GERARD KREFFT, CURATOR AND
SECRETARY, AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, SYDNEY, N. S. WALES.

PETROGALE LONGICAUDA, sp. nov.

Hair remarkably soft and long (3 inches in length upon the back and sides), dark grey at the base, tipped with pale yellow and black, giving the fur a mottled appearance. Head and neck grey, a lighter patch extending from the base of the ears to the nostrils. Ears grey at the base, black at the tip ; sides slightly fringed with yellow. Shoulders and fore legs dark grey, grizzled with white, which colour extends to about the middle of the body. The hair of the back and haunches is of much longer growth, silky to the touch, of a mottled brownish-grey colour, and changing into rusty

yellow near the base of the tail. The tail at its root is sandy-coloured, but soon changes into dark brown, the hair being very coarse and long, forming into a broad brush at the end.

	Inches.
Length from tip of nose to root of tail.....	29 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tail	27
Face to base of ear	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Arms and hands	6
Tarsi and toes	7
Ear.....	2 $\frac{1}{4}$

This *Petrogale* is easily distinguished from all other species by its remarkably long and bushy tail, which is about a foot longer than that of any other Rock-Wallaby. A single specimen of this interesting animal has been procured by Mr. George Masters, Assistant Curator of the Australian Museum, at Dabee Rylstone, 250 miles N.W. of Sydney. Mr. Masters informs me that this Wallaby is very quick and difficult to approach, and that, after watching for two nights, only one specimen could be secured. The skull was completely broken, so that no description could be given of it.

6. NOTE ON SOME ENTOZOA COLLECTED BY MR. CHARLES W. DEVIS. BY DR. COBBOLD, F.R.S.

I am indebted to Mr. Devis for a few parasites obtained, during the present month, from animals dissected at the Queen's Park, Manchester. All the forms appear to have been described by previous writers; but there are some points which deserve a passing remark, especially since Mr. Devis is likely to offer further contributions, which may be expected to yield important results respecting the distribution of some of these species. The specimens are as follows:—

1. Several examples of the so-called *Filaria capsularis*, from the liver of the Lump-fish (*Cyclopterus lumpus*).

2. One dozen individuals of *Distoma incisum*, from the Wolf-fish (*Anarrhichas lupus*). These minute flukes are usually found in the intestine; but, in the present case, Mr. Devis states that they were attached to the mucous membrane of the bladder. Unfortunately their structural characters are mostly lost from accidental desiccation previous to transmission. The gills of this fish likewise supported a considerable number of Lerneans belonging to the genus *Anchorella*.

3. Several specimens of *Ascaris ensicaudata*, from the duodenum of the Missel-Thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*).

4. Also several specimens of the same *Ascaris* from the duodenum of the Summer Duck (*Anas sponsa*). These individuals, from their comparatively large size, at first suggested the likelihood of a new species of Nematode; but a microscopic examination of the extremities of the body yielded nothing distinctive.